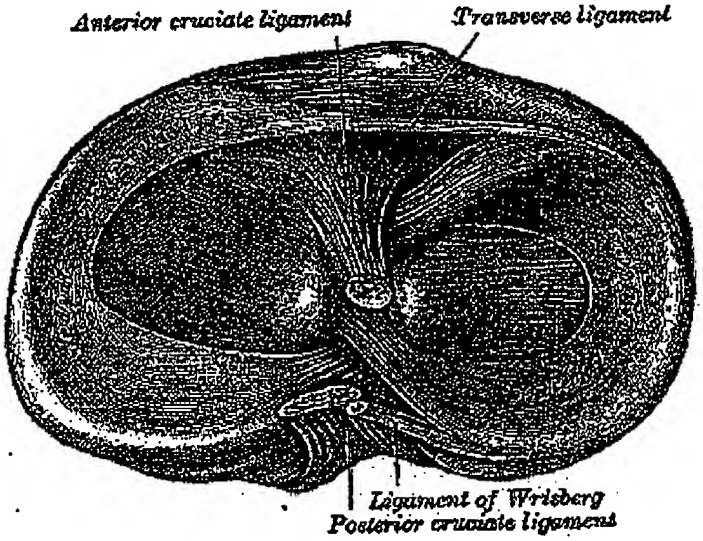
EXHIBIT A

The Menisci (***semilunar fibrocartilages***) (Fig. 349).—The menisci are two crescentic lamellæ, which serve to deepen the surfaces of the head of the tibia for articulation with the condyles of the femur. The peripheral border of each meniscus is thick, convex, and attached to the inside of the capsule of the joint; the opposite border is thin, concave, and free. The upper surfaces of the menisci are concave, and in contact with the condyles of the femur; their lower surfaces are flat, and rest upon the head of the tibia; both surfaces are smooth, and invested by synovial membrane. Each meniscus covers approximately the peripheral two-thirds of the corresponding articular surface of the tibia.

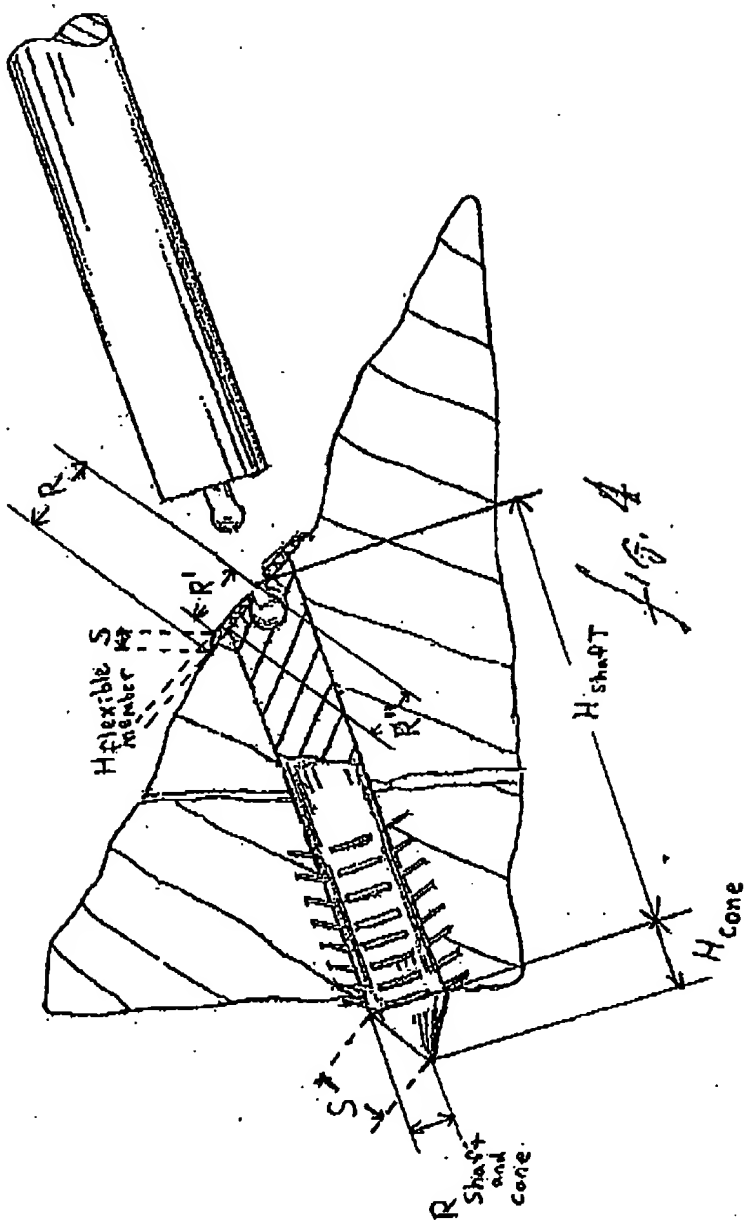
The **medial meniscus** (*meniscus medialis; internal semilunar fibrocartilage*) is nearly semicircular in form, a little elongated from before backward, and broader behind than in front; its anterior end, thin and pointed, is attached to the anterior intercondyloid fossa of the tibia, in front of the anterior cruciate ligament; its posterior end is fixed to the posterior intercondyloid fossa of the tibia, between the attachments of the lateral meniscus and the posterior cruciate ligament.

FIG. 349



Head of right tibia seen from above, showing menisci and attachments of ligaments.

EXHIBIT B



PAGE 57/64 * RCVD AT 9/20/2004 3:06:57 PM [Eastern Daylight Time] * SVR:USPTO-EFXRF-1/3 * DNIS:8729306 * CSID:3102862795 * DURATION (mm-ss):20-00

Flexible Member

Radius of top R' = 9 mm
Radius of bottom R = 11.5 mm
Height H = 1.0 mm
Radius of juncture of bottom of flexible member and shaft R" = 7 mm
Slant height (bevel) $S=((R-R')^2 + H^2)^{.5} = ((11.5 - 9)^2 + (1.0)^2)^{.5} = 2.69$ mm

Lateral area (beveled portion) = $3.14S(R+R') = 3.14(2.69)(11.5+9) = 173.16$ mm^2
Area of top = $3.14(R')^2 = 3.14(9)^2 = 254.34$ mm^2
Area of bottom = $3.14R^2 - 3.14(R")^2 = 3.14(11.5)^2 - 3.14(7)^2 = 261.41$ mm^2
Volume = $1/3(3.14)H(R^2 +(R)(R')+R'^2) = 1/3(3.14)(1.0)((11.5)^2+(11.5)(9)+(9)^2)$
$=1,577.33$ mm^3
Total surface area: $173.16 + 254.34 + 261.41 = 849.84$ mm^2

Surface area to mass ratio (density term dropped out because materials identical for each of the flexible member and the shaft)

Surface Area / Volume = 849.84 mm^2 / 1,577.33mm^3 = 0.54

Shaft

Cylinder: Radius R = 6 mm
Height H = 68mm

Area = $2(3.14)rh = 2(3.14)(6)(68) = 2,562.24$ mm^2
Volume = $(3.14) R^2H = (3.14)(6)^2 (68) = 7,686.72$ mm^3

Cone: Radius R = 6 mm
Height H = 11mm
Slant Height S = 12.5 mm

Area = $(3.14)RS = (3.14)(6)(12.5) = 235.5$ mm^2
Volume = $1/3(3.14) R^2H = 1/3(3.14)(6)^2 (11) = 414.48$ mm^3

Total surface area: $2,562.24 + 235.5 = 2,797.74$ mm^2
Total volume: $7,686.72 + 414.48 = 8,101.2$ mm^3

Surface area to mass ratio (density term dropped out because materials identical for each of the flexible member and the shaft)

Surface Area / Volume = 2,797.74 mm^2 / 8,101.2 mm^3 = 0.34

The surface area to mass ratio of the flexible member (0.54) is greater than the shaft (0.34).

Note: measurements were taken from Fig. 4 as filed. Fig. 4 as presented in Exhibit B is an enlarged view of Fig. 4 as filed.

EXHIBIT C

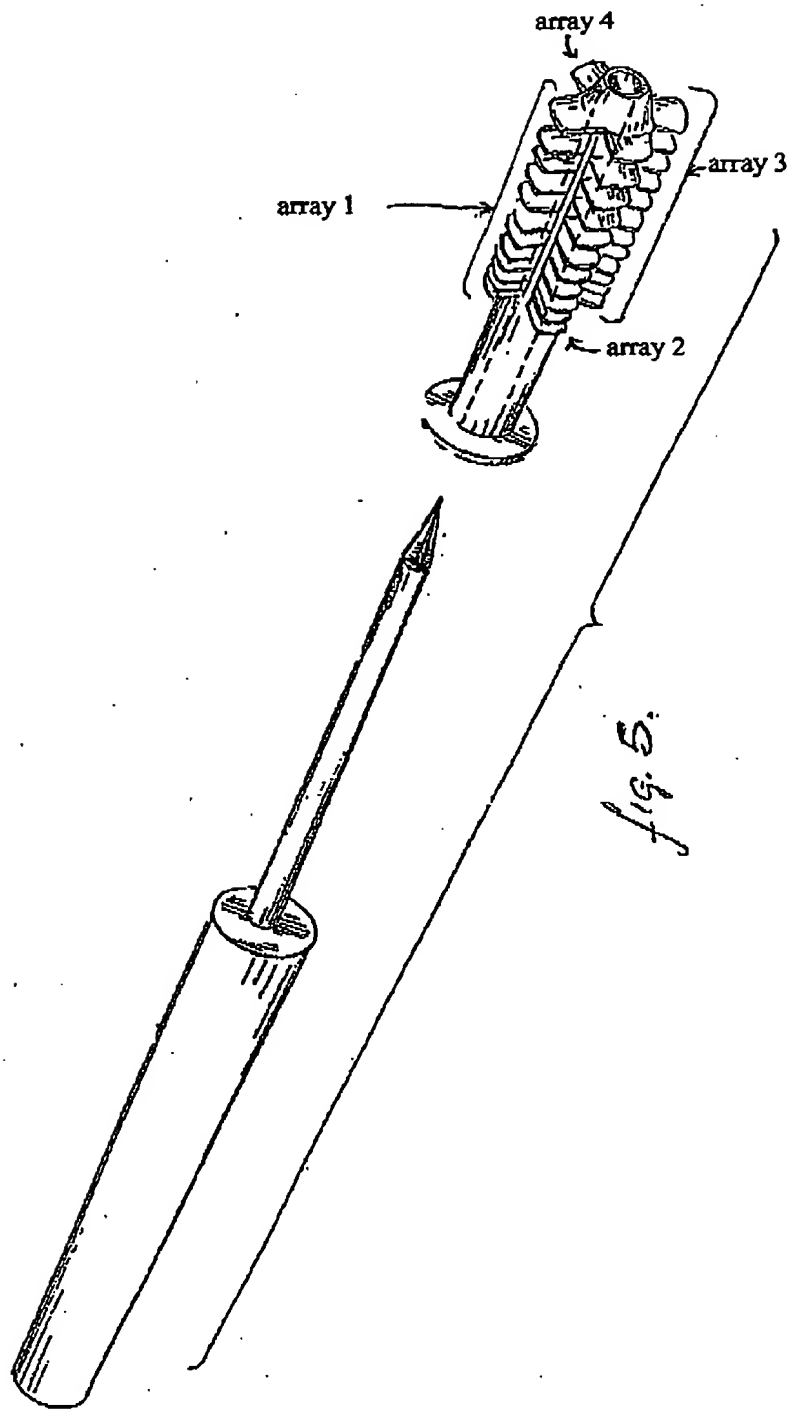


Fig. 5.

EXHIBIT D

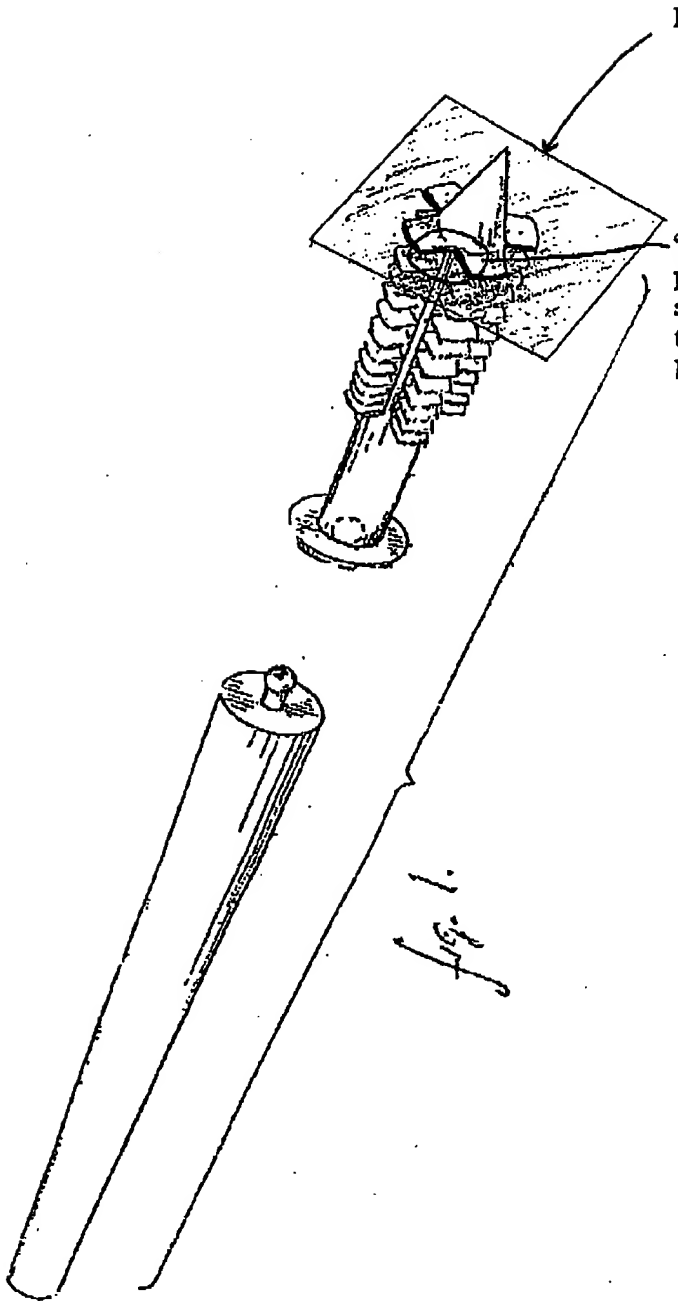

P
"at least two of said flexible projections extend from said shaft in a same plane transverse to the mid-longitudinal axis"

EXHIBIT E

in-cite \in-'sīt\ *vt* **in-cit-ed; in-cit-ing** [MF *inciter*, fr. L *incitare*, fr. *in-* + *citare* to put in motion — more at CITE] (15c) : to move to action : stir up : urge on : urge on — **in-cit-ant** \-'si-tənt\ *n* — **in-cite-ment** \-'sīt-mənt\ *n* — **in-cit-er** *n*

syn INCITE, INSTIGATE, ABET, FOMENT mean to spur to action. INCITE *stresses* a stirring up and urging on, and may or may not imply mischief-making. *(inciting* a riot). INSTIGATE definitely implies responsibility for initiating another's action and often connotes underhandedness or evil intention *(instigated* a conspiracy). ABET implies both assisting and encouraging *(aiding* and *abetting* the enemy). FOMENT implies persistence in goading *(fomenting* rebellion).

in-ci-vil-i-ty \,in(t)-sə-'vi-lə-tē\ *n* [MF *incivilité*, fr. LL *incivilitat-*, *incivilitas*, fr. L *in-* + *civilis* civil] (1584) 1 : the quality or state of being uncivil 2 : a rude or discourteous act

in-clem-en-cy \,in-'klem-ən(t)-sē\ *n* (1559) : the quality or state of being inclement

in-clem-ent \,in-'klem-ənt, 'in-klə-\ *adj* [L *inclement-*, *inclemens*, fr. *in-* + *clement-*, *clemens* clement] (1621) : lacking mildness: as **a** *archaic* : severe in temper or action : UNMERCIFUL **b** : physically severe : STORMY (~ weather) — **in-clem-ent-ly** *adv*

in-cli-na-ble \in-'klī-nə-bəl\ *adj* (15c) : having a tendency or inclination; *also* : disposed to favor or think well of

in-cli-na-tion \,in-klə-'nā-shən, ,iŋ-\ *n* (14c) 1 **a** *obs* : natural disposition **b** : PROPENSITY; esp : LIKING (had little ~ for housekeeping) 2 : an act or the action of bending or inclining; as **a** : BOW, NOD **b** : a tilting of something 3 **a** : a deviation from the true vertical or horizontal : SLANT; *also* : the degree of such deviation **b** : an inclined surface **c** : SLOPE **d** (1) : the angle determined by two lines or planes (2) : the angle made by a line with the x-axis measured counterclockwise from the positive direction of that axis 4 : a tendency to a particular aspect, state, character, or action (the church has an ~ to slip) — **in-cli-na-tion-al** \-shnəl, -shə-nᵊl\ *adj*

in-cline \in-'klīn\ *vb* **in-clined; in-clin-ing** [ME, fr. MF *incliner*, fr. L *inclinare*, fr. *in-* + *clinare* to lean — more at LEAN] *vt* (14c) 1 : to bend the head or body forward : BOW 2 : to lean, tend, or become drawn toward an opinion or course of conduct 3 : to deviate from a line, direction, or course; *specif* : to deviate from the vertical or horizontal — *vt* 1 : to cause to stoop or bow : BEND 2 : to have influence on : PERSUADE (his love of books *inclined* him toward a literary career) 3 : to give a bend or slant to — **in-clin-er** *n*

syn INCLINE, BIAS, DISPOSE, PREDISPOSE mean to influence one to have or take an attitude toward something. INCLINE implies a tendency to favor one of two or more actions or conclusions (I *incline* to agree). BIAS suggests a settled and predictable leaning in one direction and connotes unfair prejudice (the experience *biased* him against foreigners). DISPOSE suggests an affecting of one's mood or temper so as to incline one toward something (her nature *disposes* her to trust others). PREDISPOSE implies the operation of a disposing influence in advance of the opportunity to manifest itself (does fictional violence *predispose* them to accept real violence?).

in-cline \'in-,klīn\ *n* (1846) : an inclined plane : GRADE, SLOPE

in-clined \in-'klīnd, *2 also* 'in-,\ *adj* (14c) 1 : having inclination, disposition, or tendency 2 **a** : having a leaning or slope **b** : making an angle with a line or plane

inclined plane *n* (1710) : a plane surface that makes an oblique angle with the plane of the horizon

in-clin-ing \in-'klī-niŋ\ *n* (14c) 1 : INCLINATION 2 *archaic* : PARTY, FOLLOWING

in-cli-nom-e-ter \,in-klə-'nä-mə-tər, ,iŋ-\ *n* (1852) : an instrument for indicating the inclination to the horizontal of an axis (as of an airplane)

in-clip \in-'klip\ *vt* (1608) *archaic* : CLASP, ENCLOSE

include : inclosure *var of* ENCLOSE, ENCLOSURE

in-clude \in-'klüd\ *vt* **in-clud-ed; in-clud-ing** [ME, fr. L *includere*, fr. *in-* + *claudere* to close — more at CLOSE] (15c) 1 : to take up : ENCLOSE 2 : to take in or comprise as a part of a whole 3 *of* to contain between or within (two sides and the *included* angle) — **in-clud-able** or **in-clud-ible** \-'klü-də-bəl\ *adj*

syn INCLUDE, COMPREHEND, EMBRACE, INVOLVE mean to contain within as part of the whole. INCLUDE suggests the containment of something as a constituent, component, or subordinate part of a larger whole (the price of dinner *includes* dessert). COMPREHEND implies that something comes within the scope of a statement or definition (his system *comprehends* all history). EMBRACE implies a gathering of separate items within a whole (her faith *embraces* both Christian and non-Christian beliefs). INVOLVE suggests inclusion by virtue of the nature of the whole, whether by being its natural or inevitable consequence (the new job *involves* a lot of detail).

in-clu-sion \in-'klü-zhən\ *n* [L *inclusion-*, *inclusio*, fr. *includere*] (1600) 1 : the act of including : the state of being included 2 : something that is included: as **a** : a gaseous, liquid, or solid foreign body enclosed in a mass (as of a mineral) **b** : a passive unit, temporarily product of cell activity (as a starch grain) within the cytoplasm or nucleus 3 : a relation between two classes (that exists when all members of the first are also members of the second) — compare MEMBERSHIP 3

inclusion body *n* (ca. 1919) : an inclusion, abnormal structure, or foreign cell within a cell; *specif* : an intracellular body that is characteristic of some virus diseases and that is the site of virus multiplication

in-clu-sive \in-'klü-siv, -ziv\ *adj* (15c) 1 : comprehending stated limits or extremes (from Monday to Friday ~) 2 **a** : broad in orientation or scope **b** : covering or intended to cover all items, costs, or services — **in-clu-sive-ly** *adv* — **in-clu-sive-ness** *n*

inclusive disjunction *n* (1942) : a complex sentence in logic that is true when either or both of its constituent propositions are true — see TRUTH TABLE table

inclusive of *prep* (1709) : including or taking into account (the cost of building *inclusive of* materials)

in-co-er-cible \,in-kō-'ər-sə-bəl\ *adj* (1710) : incapable of being controlled, checked, or confined

in-cog-i-tant \in-'kä-jə-tənt\ *adj* [L *incogitant-*, *incogitans*, fr. *in-* + *cogitans*, *cogitans*, prp. of *cogitare* to cogitate] (1628) : THOUGHTLESS, INCONSIDERATE

in-cog-ni-ta \,in-,käg-'nē-tə *also* in-'käg-nə-tə\ *adv or adj* [It, fem. of *incognito*] (1638) : INCOGNITO — used only of a woman — **incognita** *n*

in-cog-ni-to \,in-,käg-'nē-(,)tō *also* in-'käg-nə-,tō\ *adv or adj* [It, fr. L *incognitus* unknown, fr. *in-* + *cognitus*, pp. of *cognoscere* to know — more at COGNITION] (1635) : with one's identity concealed

incognito *n, pl* **-tos** (1638) 1 : one appearing or living incognito 2 : the state or assumed identity of one living or traveling incognito or incognita

in-cog-i-tant \(,)in-'käg-nə-zənt\ *adj* (1837) : lacking awareness or consciousness — **in-cog-ni-zance** \-zən(t)s\ *n*

in-co-her-ence \,in-kō-'hir-ən(t)s, -'her-\ *n* (1611) 1 : the quality or state of being incoherent 2 : something that is incoherent

in-co-her-ent \-ənt\ *adj* (1626) 1 : lacking coherence: as **a** : lacking cohesion : LOOSE **b** : lacking orderly continuity, arrangement, or relevance 2 : INCONSISTENT 3 : lacking clarity or intelligibility : INCOMPREHENSIBLE — **in-co-her-ent-ly** *adv*

in-com-bus-ti-ble \,in-kəm-'bəs-tə-bəl\ *adj* [ME, prob. fr. MF, fr. *in-* + *combustible* combustible] (15c) : not combustible : incapable of being burned — **in-com-bus-ti-bil-i-ty** \-,bəs-tə-'bi-lə-tē\ *n* — **in-combustible** *n*

in-come \'in-,kəm *also* 'iŋ-kəm *or* 'iŋ-kəm\ *n* (14c) 1 : a coming in 2 : ENTRANCE, INFLUX (fluctuations in the nutrient ~ of a body of water) 3 : a gain or recurrent benefit usu. measured in money that derives from capital or labor; *also* : the amount of such gain received in a period of time (has an ~ of $20,000 a year)

income account *n* (1869) : a financial statement of a business showing the details of revenues, costs, expenses, losses, and profits for a given period — called also *income statement*

income bond *n* (ca. 1864) : a bond that pays interest at a rate based on the issuer's earnings

income tax *n* (1799) : a tax on the net income of an individual or a business

in-com-ing \'in-,kə-miŋ\ *n* (14c) 1 : the act of coming in : ARRIVAL 2 : INCOMES — usu. used in pl.

incoming *adj* (1753) 1 : coming in : ARRIVING (an ~ ship) (~ mail) 2 : taking a new place or position esp. as part of a succession (the ~ president) 3 : just starting or beginning (the ~ year)

in-com-men-su-ra-ble \in-kə-'men(t)-sə-rə-bəl, -'men(t)sh-, -'men(t)-sə-, -shə-\ *adj* (1570) : not commensurable; *broadly* : lacking a basis of comparison in respect to a quality normally subject to comparison — **in-com-men-su-ra-bil-i-ty** \-,men(t)-sə-rə-'bi-lə-tē, -,men(t)sh-, -,men(t)sə-, -,men(t)shə-\ *n* — **incommensurable** *n* — **in-com-men-su-ra-bly** \-'men(t)-sə-blē, -'men(t)sh-, -'men(t)-sə-, -shə-\ *adv*

in-com-men-su-rate \-'men(t)-sə-rət, -'men(t)sh-, -'men(t)-sə-, -shə-\ *adj* (1650) : not commensurate; as : INCOMMENSURABLE **b** : DISPROPORTIONATE

in-com-mode \,in-kə-'mōd\ *vt* **-mod-ed; -mod-ing** [MF *incommoder*, fr. L *incommodare*, fr. *incommodus* inconvenient, fr. *in-* + *commodus* convenient — more at COMMODE] (1598) : to give inconvenience to or distress to : DISTURB

in-com-mo-di-ous \,in-kə-'mō-dē-əs\ *adj* (1551) : not convenient : INCONVENIENT — **in-com-mo-di-ous-ly** *adv* — **in-com-mo-di-ousness** *n*

in-com-mod-i-ty \,in-kə-'mä-də-tē\ *n* (15c) : a source of inconvenience : DISADVANTAGE

in-com-mu-ni-ca-ble \,in-kə-'myü-ni-kə-bəl\ *adj* [MF or LL; MF, fr. LL *incommunicabilis*, fr. L *in-* + LL *communicabilis* communicable] (1548) : not communicable; as : incapable of being communicated or imparted **b** : UNCOMMUNICATIVE — **in-com-mu-ni-ca-bil-i-ty** \-,myü-ni-kə-'bi-lə-tē\ *n* — **in-com-mu-ni-ca-bly** \-'myü-ni-kə-blē\ *adv*

in-com-mu-ni-ca-do \-,myü-ni-'kä-(,)dō\ *adv or adj* [Sp *incomunicado*, fr. pp. of *incomunicar* to deprive of communication, fr. *in-* (fr. L *in-*) + *comunicar* to communicate, fr. L *communicare*] (1844) : without means of communication; *also* : in solitary confinement

in-com-mu-ta-tive \-'myü-tə-,kā-tiv, -ki-tə-tiv\ *adj* (1670) : NONCOMMUNICATIVE

in-com-mut-able \,in-kə-'myü-tə-bəl\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *incommutabilis*, fr. *in-* + *commutabilis* commutable] (15c) : not commutable : not interchangeable **b** : UNCHANGEABLE — **in-com-mut-ably** *adv*

in-com-pa-ra-ble \(,)in-'käm-p(ə-)rə-bəl, -,in-kəm-'par-ə-\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *incomparabilis*, fr. *in-* + *comparabilis* comparable] 1 : eminent beyond comparison : MATCHLESS 2 : not suitable for comparison — **in-com-pa-ra-bil-i-ty** \(,)in-,käm-p(ə-)rə-bə-'li-lə-tē, -,in-kəm-,par-ə-\ *n* — **in-com-pa-ra-bly** \(,)in-'käm-p(ə-)rə-blē, -,in-kəm-'par-ə-\ *adv*

in-com-pat-i-bil-i-ty \,in-kəm-,pa-tə-'bi-lə-tē\ *n, pl* **-ties** (1611) : the quality or state of being incompatible **b** : lack of harmony between two plants 2 *pl* : mutually antagonistic things or qualities

in-com-pat-i-ble \,in-kəm-'pa-tə-bəl\ *adj* [MF, fr. MF & ML; MF, fr. ML *incompatibilis*, fr. L *in-* + ML *compatibilis* compatible] 1 : incapable of being held by one person at one time — (two offices that make conflicting demands on the holder 2 : not consistent : INCONGRUOUS **a** : incapable of association or harmonious coexistence (~ drugs) **b** : unsuitable *for* use together because of undesirable chemical or physiological effects (~ drugs) **c** : not both true (~ propositions) 3 : capable of blending into a stable homogeneous mixture — **incompatible** *n* — **in-com-pat-i-bly** \-blē\ *adv*

in-com-pe-tence \(,)in-'käm-pə-tən(t)s\ *n* (1663) : the state or quality of being incompetent

in-com-pe-ten-cy \-tən(t)-sē\ *n* (1611) : INCOMPETENCE

in-com-pe-tent \(,)in-'käm-pə-tənt\ *adj* [MF *incompetent*, fr. ML *competent* competent] (1597) 1 : not legally qualified 2 : lacking the qualities or qualifications for a particular purpose 3 **a** : lacking the skill needed for effective action **b** : unable to function properly (~ valves) — **incompetent** *n* — **in-com-pe-tent-ly** *adv*

in-com-plete \,in-kəm-'plēt\ *adj* [ME *incompleet*, fr. LL *incompletus*, fr. L *in-* + *completus* complete] (14c) 1 : not complete : UNFINISHED; *specif* : lacking a part; esp : lacking one or more sets of floral or perianth parts 2 *of an insect metamorphosis* : characterized by the absence of a pupal stage between the immature stages and the adult of an insect (as a grasshopper) in which the young usu. resemble the adult — compare COMPLETE 5 3 *obs* : not legally caught — **in-com-plete-ness** *n*

in-com-pli-ant \,in-kəm-'plī-ənt\ *adj* (1775) : not compliant : UNYIELDING — **in-com-pli-ance** \-ən(t)s\ *n*

in-com-pre-hen-si-ble \(,)in-,käm-pri-'hen(t)-sə-bəl\ *adv* [ME *incomprehensible*, fr. *in-* + *comprehensible*, fr. L *comprehensibilis*, fr. *comprehendere* to comprehend] *archaic* : having or subject to no limits : UNINTELLIGIBLE — **in-com-pre-hen-si-ble** \-'hen(t)-sə-blē\ *adv*

in-com-pre-hen-sion \-'hen(t)-shən\ *n* (1611) : lack of comprehension or understanding

in-com-press-ible \,in-kəm-'pre-sə-bəl\ *adj* (1626) : not capable of or resistant to compression

in-com-put-able \,in-kəm-'pyü-tə-bəl\ *adj* (1656) : very great — **in-com-put-ably** *adv*

in-con-ceiv-able \,in-kən-'sē-və-bəl\ *adj* (1641) : impossible to comprehend as : impossible to comprehend or believe — **in-con-ceiv-ably** \-blē\ *adv* — **in-con-ceiv-a-bil-i-ty** \-,sē-və-'bi-lə-tē\ *n*

in-con-cin-ni-ty \,in-kən-'si-nə-tē\ *n* (1623) : INELEGANCE (an ~ of manner)

in-con-clu-sive \,in-kən-'klü-siv\ *adj* (1656) : not conclusive or definite : not leading to a result — **in-con-clu-sive-ly** *adv* — **in-con-clu-sive-ness** *n*

in-con-dite \in-'kän-,dīt, -dət\ *adj* [L *inconditus*, fr. *in-* + *conditus*, pp. of *condere* to put together] (1539) : badly put together : CRUDE

in-con-for-mi-ty \,in-kən-'fôr-mə-tē\ *n* (1639) : lack of conformity : NONCONFORMITY

in-con-gru-ence \,in-kən-'grü-ən(t)s\ *n* (1646) : INCONGRUITY

in-con-gru-ent \-ənt, -,wənt\ *adj* [fr. *in-* + *congruent*, *congruus* congruous] (1615) 1 : not congruent (~ triangles) — **in-con-gru-ent-ly** *adv*

in-con-gru-i-ty \,in-kən-'grü-ə-tē\ *n* (1646) 1 : the quality or state of being incongruous 2 : something incongruous

in-con-gru-ous \(,)in-'käŋ-grə-wəs\ *adj* [L *incongruus*, fr. *in-* + *congruus* congruous] (1615) 1 : INCOMPATIBLE (~ colors) (~ conduct ~ with principles) 2 : lacking propriety : UNSUITABLE 3 : lacking harmony : UNSUITABLY *adv* — **in-con-gru-ous-ness** *n*

in-con-gru-ous-ness *n*

in-con-scient \(,)in-'kän(t)-shənt, -'kän(t)-sē-ənt\ *adj* [LL *inconscient-*, *inconscius*, fr. L *in-* + *conscius* conscious] (1885) : UNCONSCIOUS

in-con-se-quence \(,)in-'kän(t)-sə-,kwen(t)s, -kwən(t)s\ *n* (1646) : the quality or state of being inconsequent

in-con-se-quent \-,kwent, -kwənt\ *adj* [L *in-* + *consequent-*, *consequens* consequent] (1646) : not following as reasonable sequence : ILLOGICAL 2 : IRRELEVANT — **in-con-se-quen-tial** \(,)in-,kän(t)-sə-'kwen(t)-shəl\ *adj* : ILLOGICAL **b** : IRRELEVANT — **in-con-se-quen-ti-al-i-ty** \-,kwen(t)-shē-'a-lə-tē\ *n* — **in-con-se-quen-tial-ly** \-'kwen(t)-shə-lē\ *adv*

in-con-sid-er-able \,in-kən-'si-dər-ə-bəl\ *adj* (1654) : not considerable considerable, fr. *consideratus* considerable] : TRIVIAL — **in-con-sid-er-a-ble-ness** *n* — **in-con-sid-er-a-bly** \-blē\ *adv*

in-con-sid-er-ate \,in-kən-'si-dər-ət\ *adj* [LL *inconsideratus*, fr. *in-* + *consideratus* considerate] : LACK THOUGHTLESS **b** : careless : not adequately considered : — **in-con-sid-er-ate-ness** *n* — **in-con-sid-er-a-tion** \-,si-də-'rā-shən\ *n*

in-con-sis-tence \,in-kən-'sis-tən(t)s\ *n* (1646) : INCONSISTENCY

in-con-sis-ten-cy \,in-kən-'sis-tən(t)-sē\ *n* (1646) : the quality or state of being inconsistent 2 : the quality or state of being inconsistent 3 : something inconsistent

in-con-sis-tent \-tənt\ *adj* (1646) 1 : not compatible with another fact or claim : INCOMPATIBLE 2 : containing incompatible elements (an ~ statement) 3 : not constant in thought or actions : CHANGEABLE 4 : not consistent in values for the unknowns (~ equations) — **in-con-sis-tent-ly** *adv*

in-con-sol-able \,in-kən-'sō-lə-bəl\ *adj* [LL *inconsolabilis*, fr. L *in-* + *consolabilis* consolable] (1596) : INCONSOLABLE — **in-con-sol-able-ness** *n* — **in-con-sol-ably** *adv*

in-con-so-nance \(,)in-'kän(t)-sə-nən(t)s\ *n* (1656) : DISAGREEMENT; *also* : lack of harmony : DISCORD

in-con-so-nant \-sə-nənt\ *adj* [LL *inconsonant-*, *inconsonans*, fr. L *in-* + *consonant-*, *consonans* consonant] (1656) : not consonant : DISCORDANT

in-con-spic-u-ous \,in-kən-'spi-kyə-wəs\ *adj* [L *inconspicuus*, fr. *in-* + *conspicuus* conspicuous] (1647) : not conspicuous : not easily noticed : INCONSPICUOUS — **in-con-spic-u-ous-ly** *adv* — **in-con-spic-u-ous-ness** *n*

in-con-stan-cy \(,)in-'kän(t)-stən(t)-sē\ *n* (1576) : the quality or state of being inconstant

in-con-stant \-stənt\ *adj* [ME *inconstaunt*, fr. *in-* + *constant*, *constans* constant] (14c) : lacking constancy : FICKLE, CAPRICIOUS; *also* : not constant : VARIABLE — **in-con-stant-ly** *adv*

in-con-test-able \,in-kən-'tes-tə-bəl\ *adj* [F, fr. *in-* + *contestable* contestable] (1775) : UNQUESTIONABLE — **in-con-test-ably** \-blē\ *adv*

in-con-ti-nence \(,)in-'kän-tᵊn-ən(t)s\ *n* (1541) : lack of restraint; *esp* : lack of control of the natural evacuative functions

in-con-ti-nent \-tᵊn-ənt\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *incontinent-*, *incontinens*, fr. *in-* + *continent-*, *continens* continent] (14c) 1 : not restrained : UNCONTROLLED 2 : not continent : UNCHASTE 3 : UNABLE 4 : not retaining urine or feces — **in-con-ti-nent-ly** *adv*

in-con-trol-la-ble \,in-kən-'trō-lə-bəl\ *adj* (1611) : not controllable : UNCONTROLLABLE — **in-con-trol-la-bly** \-blē\ *adv*

in-con-tro-vert-ible \,in-,kän-trə-'vər-tə-bəl\ *adj* [F, fr. *in-* + *controvertible* controvertible] (1775) : INDISPUTABLE — **in-con-tro-vert-ibly** \-blē\ *adv*

in-con-ve-nience \,in-kən-'vē-nyən(t)s\ *n* (1526) 1 : the quality or state of being inconvenient 2 : something inconvenient

in-con-ve-nient \-nyənt\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *inconvenient-*, *inconveniens*, fr. *in-* + *convenient-*, *convenire* to be suitable — more at CONVENE] (14c) : not convenient : causing inconvenience — **in-con-ve-nient-ly** *adv*

in-con-vert-ible \,in-kən-'vər-tə-bəl\ *adj* (1797) : not convertible : not capable of being converted — **in-con-vert-ibly** \-blē\ *adv*

in-con-vin-ci-ble \,in-kən-'vin(t)-sə-bəl\ *adj* (1654) : not convincible : not capable of being convinced — **in-con-vin-ci-bly** \-blē\ *adv*

in-co-or-di-nate \,in-kō-'ȯr-dᵊn-ət, -'ȯr-də-nət\ *adj* (1611) 1 : not coordinate 2 : not coordinated : UNCOORDINATED — **in-co-or-di-nate-ly** *adv* — **in-co-or-di-nate-ness** *n*

in-co-or-di-na-tion \,in-kō-,ȯr-dᵊn-'ā-shən, -,ȯr-də-'nā-\ *n* (1611) : lack of coordination

in-co-pa-ra-ble \(,)in-'kō-p(ə-)rə-bəl\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *incoparabilis*, fr. *in-* + *coparabilis* comparable] *archaic* : INCOMPARABLE

in-co-pa-ra-bly \-blē\ *adv* *archaic* : INCOMPARABLY

in-cor-po-ra-ble \(,)in-'kȯr-p(ə-)rə-bəl\ *adj* (1611) : not capable of being incorporated

in-cor-po-ral \(,)in-'kȯr-p(ə-)rəl\ *adj* [ML *incorporalis*, fr. L *in-* + *corporalis* corporal] (1599) : not corporal : IMMATERIAL

in-cor-po-rate \(,)in-'kȯr-pə-,rāt\ *vb* [LL *incorporatus*, pp. of *incorporare*, fr. L *in-* + *corpor-*, *corpus* body] *vt* (1533) 1 : to unite with a different substance so as to form a uniform whole 2 : to form into a corporation 3 : to give material form to : EMBODY 4 : to include as a part of a whole : ADD — *vi* 1 : to become incorporated 2 : to form a corporation — **incorporate** \-pə-rət\ *adj* — **in-cor-po-ra-tive** \-,rā-tiv\ *adj* — **in-cor-po-ra-tor** \-,rā-tər\ *n*

in-cor-po-ra-tion \(,)in-,kȯr-pə-'rā-shən\ *n* (1533) 1 : the act of incorporating : the state of being incorporated 2 : a body politic or corporate formed by law

in-cor-po-re-al \,in-kȯr-'pȯr-ē-əl\ *adj* [LL *incorporalis*] (1599) 1 : not corporeal : IMMATERIAL 2 : not having a physical existence but existing by virtue of some legal right (a franchise is an *incorporeal* hereditament) — **in-cor-po-re-al-ly** *adv* — **in-cor-po-re-al-ness** *n*

in-cor-rect \,in-kə-'rekt\ *adj* (1530) 1 : not correct : INACCURATE 2 : improper in behavior : IMPOLITE — **in-cor-rect-ly** *adv* — **in-cor-rect-ness** *n*

in-cor-ri-gi-ble \(,)in-'kȯr-ə-jə-bəl, -'kär-\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *incorrigibilis*, fr. *in-* + *corrigibilis* corrigible] (14c) : not corrigible : not capable of being corrected or reformed — **incorrigible** *n* — **in-cor-ri-gi-bil-i-ty** \-,kȯr-ə-jə-'bi-lə-tē, -,kär-\ *n* — **in-cor-ri-gi-bly** \-'kȯr-ə-jə-blē, -'kär-\ *adv*

in-cor-rupt \,in-kə-'rəpt\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *incorruptus*, fr. *in-* + *corruptus* corrupt] (14c) 1 : not corrupt : UNCORRUPTED 2 : not decayed : UNDECAYED — **in-cor-rupt-ly** *adv* — **in-cor-rupt-ness** *n*

in-cor-rupt-ible \,in-kə-'rəp-tə-bəl\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *incorruptibilis*, fr. L *in-* + *corruptibilis* corruptible] (14c) : not corruptible : not capable of decay — **incorruptible** *n* — **in-cor-rupt-ibil-i-ty** \-,rəp-tə-'bi-lə-tē\ *n* — **in-cor-rupt-ibly** \-'rəp-tə-blē\ *adv*

in-cor-rup-tion \,in-kə-'rəp-shən\ *n* (14c) 1 : the quality or state of being incorruptible 2 : the state of being free from decay

in-cor-rup-tive \,in-kə-'rəp-tiv\ *adj* (1611) : not corrupting : not tending to corrupt

in-crease \in-'krēs, 'in-,\ *vb* **in-creased; in-creas-ing** [ME *encresen*, fr. AF *encreistre*, fr. L *increscere*, fr. *in-* + *crescere* to grow — more at CRESCENT] *vt* (14c) : to make greater (as in size, amount, or degree) — *vi* : to become greater (as in size, amount, or degree) — **in-creas-ing-ly** *adv*

in-crease \'in-,\ *n* (14c) 1 : the act or process of increasing : GROWTH 2 : AUGMENTATION 3 : something that is added by growth or augmentation : INCREMENT 4 : the amount by which a quantity increases : INCREMENT

in-cred-i-ble \(,)in-'kre-də-bəl\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *incredibilis*, fr. *in-* + *credibilis* credible] (14c) : not credible : UNBELIEVABLE — **in-cred-i-bil-i-ty** \-,kre-də-'bi-lə-tē\ *n* — **in-cred-i-bly** \-'kre-də-blē\ *adv*

in-cre-du-li-ty \,in-krə-'dü-lə-tē, -'dyü-\ *n* (1526) : the quality or state of being incredulous : UNBELIEF

in-cre-du-lous \(,)in-'krej-ə-ləs\ *adj* [L *incredulus*, fr. *in-* + *credulus* credulous] (1605) 1 : unwilling to believe : SKEPTICAL 2 : indicating disbelief — **in-cre-du-lous-ly** *adv* — **in-cre-du-lous-ness** *n*

in-cre-ment \'in-krə-mənt, 'iŋ-\ *n* [L *incrementum*, fr. *increscere*] (1533) 1 : an increase or addition in quantity; *esp* : one of a series of regular additions 2 : the amount by which a variable quantity increases 3 : INCREASE 4 : the process of increasing

in-cre-men-tal \,in-krə-'men-tᵊl, ,iŋ-\ *adj* (1824) 1 : of, relating to, or resulting from increase or addition 2 : of, relating to, or being an increment — **in-cre-men-tal-ly** \-tᵊl-ē\ *adv*

incremental cost *n* (1936) : the cost of producing one additional unit of a product

in-crim-i-nate \in-'kri-mə-,nāt\ *vt* [LL *incriminatus*, pp. of *incriminare*, fr. L *in-* + *crimin-*, *crimen* crime] (1589) : to charge with or show evidence of participation in a crime : involve in a crime — **in-crim-i-na-tion** \-,kri-mə-'nā-shən\ *n* — **in-crim-i-na-to-ry** \-'kri-mə-nə-,tȯr-ē, -,tō-rē\ *adj*

in-crust \in-'krəst\ *vb* (1611) : ENCRUST — **in-crust-ant** \-'krəs-tənt\ *adj* — **in-crust-ment** \-'krəst-mənt\ *n*

in-cu-bate \'in-kyə-,bāt, 'iŋ-\ *vb* [L *incubatus*, pp. of *incubare*, fr. *in-* + *cubare* to lie down — more at HIP] (1656) *vt* 1 : to sit on and hatch (eggs) by bodily warmth 2 : to maintain (as bacteria) under favorable conditions for development — *vi* : to undergo incubation

in-cu-ba-tion \,in-kyə-'bā-shən, ,iŋ-\ *n* (1656) 1 : the act or process of incubating 2 : the development of a pathogenic organism within a host from the time of infection to the appearance of symptoms

incubation period *n* (1881) : the time between infection and the appearance of symptoms of a disease

in-cu-ba-tor \'in-kyə-,bā-tər, 'iŋ-\ *n* (1656) 1 : one that incubates 2 : a device for maintaining a controlled environment for incubating eggs or bacteria

in-cu-bi \'in-kyə-,bī, 'iŋ-\ *pl of* INCUBUS

in-cu-bus \'in-kyə-bəs, 'iŋ-\ *n, pl* **-bus-es** *or* **-bi** \-,bī\ [ML, fr. LL, nightmare, fr. L *incubare*] (14c) 1 : NIGHTMARE 2 : a male demon supposed to have sexual intercourse with sleeping women 3 : something that oppresses like a nightmare

in-cu-des \in-'kyü-,dēz\ *pl of* INCUDES

in-cu-dos \in-'kyü-dəs\ *pl of* INCUDES

in-cu-ra-ble \(,)in-'kyür-ə-bəl\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *incurabilis*, fr. *in-* + *curabilis* curable] (14c) : not curable : HOPELESS — **incurable** *n* — **in-cu-ra-bil-i-ty** \-,kyür-ə-'bi-lə-tē\ *n* — **in-cu-ra-bly** \-'kyür-ə-blē\ *adv*

in-cu-ri-ous \(,)in-'kyür-ē-əs\ *adj* [L *incuriosus*, fr. *in-* + *curiosus* curious] (1623) : lacking curiosity : UNCONCERNED — **in-cu-ri-ous-ly** *adv* — **in-cu-ri-ous-ness** *n*

in-cur \in-'kər\ *vt* **in-curred; in-cur-ring** [L *incurrere*, fr. *in-* + *currere* to run — more at CAR] (1533) : to become liable or subject to (~ debts) (~ a penalty)

in-cur-able \(,)in-'kyür-ə-bəl\ *adj* (1533) : INCURABLE — **in-cur-ably** \-blē\ *adv*

in-cu-ri-ous \(,)in-'kyür-ē-əs\ *adj* [L *incuriosus*, fr. *in-* + *curiosus* curious] (1623) : lacking curiosity : UNCONCERNED — **in-cu-ri-ous-ly** *adv* — **in-cu-ri-ous-ness** *n*

in-cur-rence \in-'kər-ən(t)s\ *n* (1611) : the act or process of incurring

in-cur-sion \in-'kər-zhən, -shən\ *n* [ME, fr. L *incursion-*, *incursio*, fr. *incurrere*] (14c) 1 : a hostile entrance into territory : RAID 2 : an entrance into a place or area

in-cur-sive \in-'kər-siv\ *adj* (1611) : of, relating to, or characterized by incursion

in-curv-ate \in-'kər-,vāt\ *vb* [L *incurvatus*, pp. of *incurvare*, fr. *in-* + *curvare* to curve] (1623) : to curve inward : BEND — **incurvate** \-vət, -,vāt\ *adj* — **in-curv-a-tion** \,in-,kər-'vā-shən\ *n*

in-curve \in-'kərv\ *vb* (1611) : to curve inward — **incurve** \'in-,kərv\ *n* — **in-curv-ed-ly** \-'kər-vəd-lē\ *adv* — **in-curv-ed-ness** \-'kər-vəd-nəs\ *n*

in-cus \'in-kəs, 'iŋ-\ *n, pl* **in-cu-des** \in-'kyü-,dēz\ *or* **in-cus-es** [L, anvil, fr. *incudere* to forge, fr. *in-* + *cudere* to beat — more at HEW] (1615) : ANVIL; *esp* : the middle of the three auditory ossicles of the mammalian ear

in-cuse \in-'kyüz, -'kyüs\ *adj* [L *incusus*, pp. of *incudere*] (1834) : impressed or stamped in — **incuse** *n* — **incuse** *vt*

ind *abbr* 1 independent 2 index 3 industrial

Ind *abbr* 1 Indian 2 Indiana

in-da-ba \in-'dä-bə\ *n* [Zulu] (1877) : a conference of South African tribesmen

in-da-ba-my-o \-'dä-bə-'myō\ *n* [Zulu] (1877) : a conference of South African tribesmen

in-da-gate \'in-də-,gāt\ *vt* [L *indagatus*, pp. of *indagare*] (1623) : INVESTIGATE

in-da-ga-tion \,in-də-'gā-shən\ *n* (1533) : INVESTIGATION

in-da-ga-tor \'in-də-,gā-tər\ *n* (1623) : INVESTIGATOR

in-da-mine \'in-də-,mēn, -mən\ *n* (1879) : any of a class of blue, violet, or red basic dyes

in-da-zole \'in-də-,zōl\ *n* (1886) : a crystalline heterocyclic base $C_7H_6N_2$ that is the parent substance of many dyes

in-debt \in-'det\ *vt* (1530) : to cause to become indebted

in-debt-ed \-'det-əd\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *endetté*, pp. of *endetter* to put in debt, fr. *en-* + *dette* debt] (14c) 1 : owing money 2 : obligated to another for favors or services received — **in-debt-ed-ness** *n*

in-de-cen-cy \(,)in-'dē-sən(t)-sē\ *n* (1611) 1 : the quality or state of being indecent 2 : something indecent

in-de-cent \-sənt\ *adj* [L *indecent-*, *indecens*, fr. *in-* + *decent-*, *decens* decent] (1611) 1 : not decent : UNSEEMLY 2 : not conforming to standards of propriety : OBSCENE — **in-de-cent-ly** *adv*

indecent exposure *n* (1819) : the crime of intentionally exposing the genitals in a public place

in-de-ci-dua \,in-di-'sij-ə-wə\ *n, pl* **-duas** *or* **-du-ae** \-wē\ [NL, fr. *in-* + *decidua*] (1839) : a nondeciduous mammalian placenta

in-de-ci-pher-able \,in-di-'sī-f(ə-)rə-bəl\ *adj* (1611) : not decipherable : UNDECIPHERABLE

in-de-ci-sion \,in-di-'sizh-ən\ *n* (1611) : lack of decision : VACILLATION

in-de-ci-sive \,in-di-'sī-siv\ *adj* (1611) 1 : not decisive : INCONCLUSIVE 2 : marked by indecision : VACILLATING — **in-de-ci-sive-ly** *adv* — **in-de-ci-sive-ness** *n*

in-de-clin-able \,in-di-'klī-nə-bəl\ *adj* (1611) : not declinable

in-de-com-pos-able \,in-,dē-kəm-'pō-zə-bəl\ *adj* (1611) : not decomposable

in-de-co-rous \(,)in-'di-kə-rəs, -'dē-\ *adj* [L *indecorus*, fr. *in-* + *decorus* decorous] (1623) : not decorous : UNSEEMLY — **in-de-co-rous

EXHIBIT F

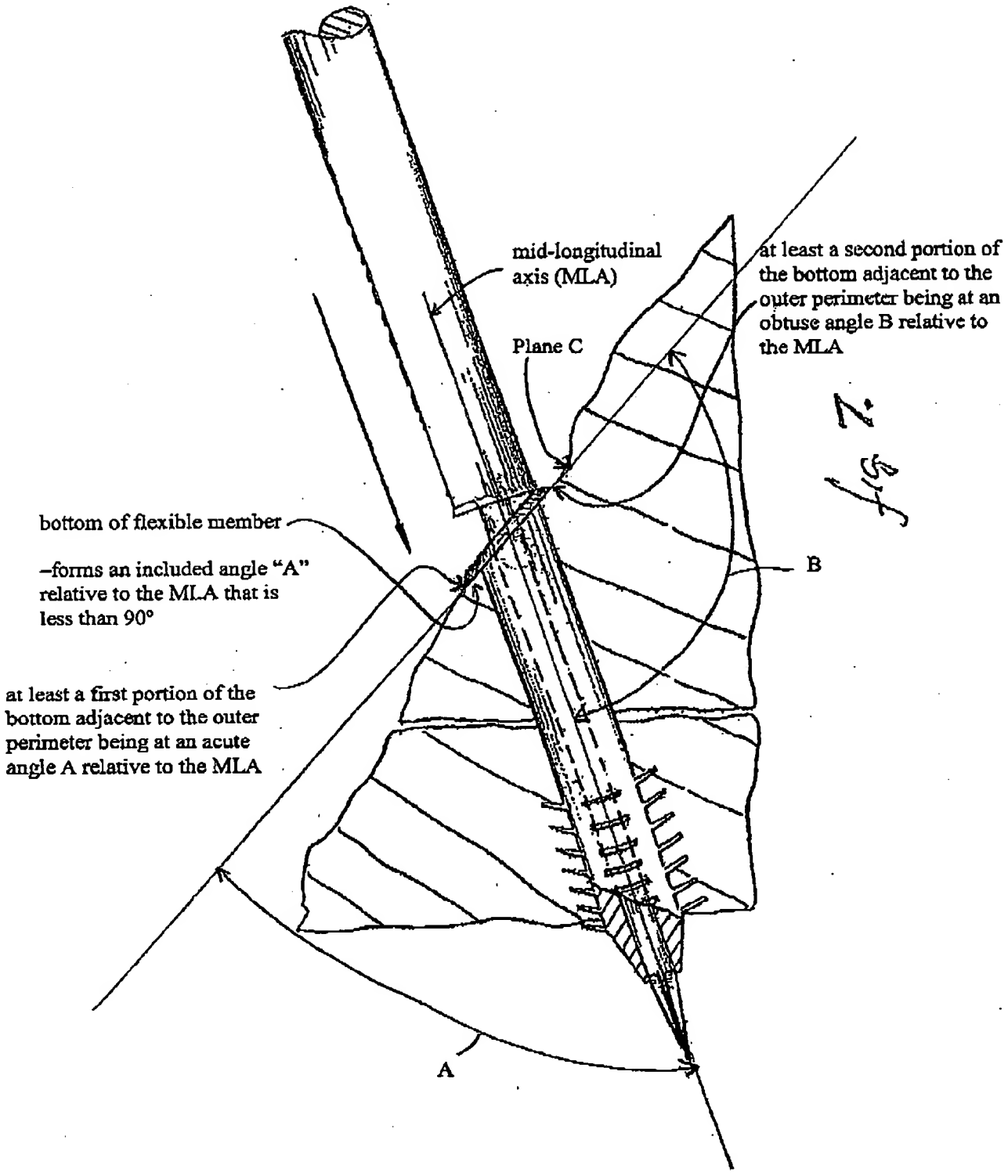

mid-longitudinal axis (MLA)
at least a second portion of the bottom adjacent to the outer perimeter being at an obtuse angle B relative to the MLA
Plane C
bottom of flexible member
–forms an included angle "A" relative to the MLA that is less than 90°
B
at least a first portion of the bottom adjacent to the outer perimeter being at an acute angle A relative to the MLA
A

EXHIBIT G

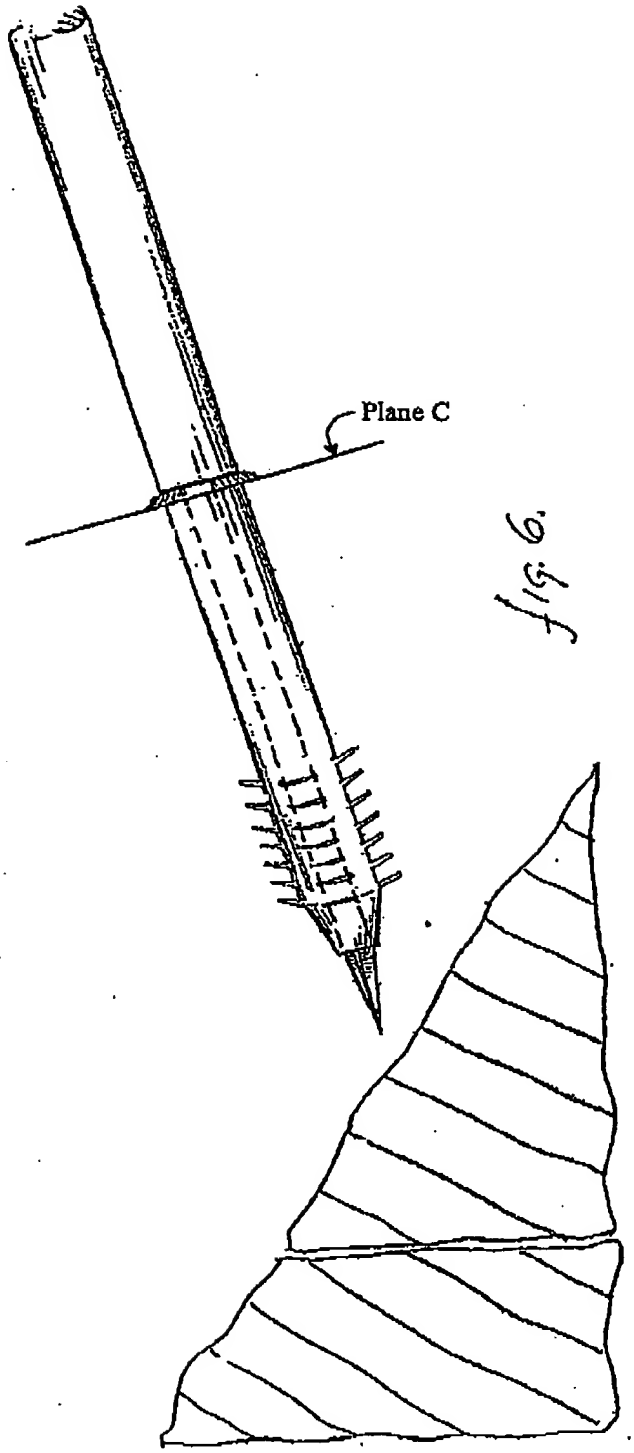


Fig. 6

EXHIBIT H

file *also* **file** \fə-ˈlā, (,)fō-ˈlā, fō-(,)lā\ *n* [LatF, *fr.* F, *pp.* of *filer* to twist, spin] (1806) : powdered young leaves of sassafras used to thicken soups or stews

file clerk *n* (1919) : a clerk who works on files

file-fish \ˈfī(ə)l-ˌfish\ *n* (1814) : any of various bony fishes (order Tetraodontiformes and esp. genera *Aluterus*, *Cantherhines*, and *Monacanthus* of the family Balistidae) with rough granular leathery skins

filet \fi-ˈlā\ *n* [F, lit., net] (1881) : a lace with a square mesh and geometric designs

filet au-gnon \fi-ˌlā-mēn-ˈyōⁿ, fi-ˌlā-\ *n, pl* **filets mignons** \fi-(ˌ)lā-mēn-ˈyōⁿ, fi-ˌlā-\ [F, lit., dainty fillet] (1906) : a thick slice of beef cut from the narrow end of a beef tenderloin

fil-i- or **filo-** *comb form* [*L filum*] : thread ⟨*filiform*⟩

fil-i-al \ˈfi-lē-əl, ˈfil-yəl\ *adj* [ME, fr. LL *filialis*, fr. L *filius* son — more at FEMININE] (14c) 1 : of, relating to, or befitting a son or daughter ⟨~ obedience⟩ 2 : having or assuming the relation of a child or offspring — **fil-i-al-ly** \-lē-ə-lē, -yə-lē\ *adv*

filial generation *n* (1909) : a generation in a breeding experiment that is successive to a mating between parents of two distinctively different but usu. relatively pure genotypes

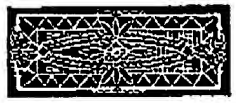
fil-i-a-tion \ˌfi-lē-ˈā-shən\ *n* (15c) 1 *a* : filial relationship esp. of a son to his father *b* : the adjudication of paternity 2 *a* : descent or derivation esp. from a culture or language *b* : the act or process of determining such relationship

fil-i-bus-ter \ˈfi-lə-ˌbəs-tər\ *n* [Sp *filibustero*, lit., freebooter] (1851) 1 : an irregular military adventurer *specif* : an American engaged in fomenting insurrections in Latin America in the mid-19th century 2 *(filibuster)* *a* : the use of extreme dilatory tactics in an attempt to delay or prevent action esp. in a legislative assembly *b* : an instance of this practice

filibuster *vb* **-ered; -ter-ing** \-ˌbəs-t(ə-)riŋ\ *vi* (1853) 1 : to carry out insurrectionist activities in a foreign country 2 : to engage in a filibuster ~ *vt* : to subject to a filibuster — **fil-i-bus-ter-er** \-tər-ər\ *n*

fil-i-form \ˈfi-lə-ˌfȯrm, ˈfī-\ *adj* (1757) : shaped like a filament

fil-i-gree \ˈfi-lə-ˌgrē\ *n* [modif. of F *filigrane*, fr. It *filigrana*, fr. L *filum* + *granum* grain — more at CORN] (1693) 1 : ornamental work esp. of fine wire of gold, silver, or copper applied chiefly to gold and silver surfaces 2 *a* : ornamental openwork of delicate or intricate design *b* : a pattern or design resembling such openwork ⟨a ~ of frost⟩ *c* : ORNAMENTATION, EMBELLISHMENT ⟨writings . . . heavy with late Victorian ~ —Jack Beatty⟩



filigree 2a

²filigree *vt* **fil-i-greed; fil-i-gree-ing** (1831) : to adorn with or as if with filigree

filing \ˈfī-liŋ\ *n* (14c) 1 : an act or instance of using a file 2 : a fragment rubbed off in filing ⟨iron ~s⟩

fil-io-pi-etis-tic \ˌfi-lē-ō-ˌpī-ə-ˈtis-tik\ *adj* [*filio* + *-o-* + *pietistic*] (1893) : of or relating to an often excessive veneration of ancestors or tradition

Fil-i-pi-na \ˌfi-lə-ˈpē-nə\ *n* [Sp] (1899) : a Filipino girl or woman

Fil-i-pi-no \-ˈpē-(ˌ)nō\ *n, pl* **Filipinos** [Sp] (ca. 1889) 1 : a native of the Philippine Islands 2 : a citizen of the Republic of the Philippines — Filipino *adj*

¹fill \ˈfil\ *vb* [ME, fr. OE *fyllan*; akin to OE *full* full] *vt* (bef. 12c) 1 *a* : to put into as much as can be held or conveniently contained ⟨~ a cup with water⟩ *b* : to supply with a full complement ⟨the class is already ~ed⟩ *c* (1) : to cause to swell or billow ⟨wind ~ed the sails⟩ (2) : to trim (a sail) to catch the wind *d* : to raise the level of with fill ⟨~ed land⟩ *e* : to repair the cavities of (teeth) *f* : to stop up ; OBSTRUCT, HLIN ⟨wreckage ~ed the channel⟩ *g* : to stop up the interstices, crevices, or pores of (as cloth, wood, or leather) with a foreign substance 2 *a* : FEED, SATIATE *b* : SATISFY, FULFILL ⟨~ all requirements⟩ *c* : MAKE OUT, COMPLETE — used with *out* or *in* ⟨~ out a form⟩ ⟨~ in the blanks⟩ *d* : to draw the playing cards necessary to complete (as a straight or flush in poker) 3 *a* : to occupy the whole of ⟨smoke ~ed the room⟩ *b* : to spread through *c* : to make full (a mind ~ed with fantasies⟩ 4 *a* : to possess and perform the duties of ; HOLD ⟨~ an office⟩ *b* : to place a person in ⟨~ a vacancy⟩ 5 : to supply as directed ⟨~ a prescription⟩ 6 : to cover the surface of with a layer of precious metal ~ *vi* : to become full — **fill one's shoes** : to take over one's job, position, or responsibilities

²fill *n* (bef. 12c) 1 : a full supply; *esp* : a quantity that satisfies or satiates ⟨eat your ~⟩ 2 : something that fills: as *a* : material used to fill a receptacle, cavity, passage, or low place *b* : a bit of instrumental music that fills the pauses between phrases (as of a vocalist or soloist)

fill away *vi* (1840) 1 : to trim a sail to catch the wind 2 : to proceed on the course esp. after being brought up in the wind

fill-er \ˈfi-lər\ *n* (15c) : one that fills: as *a* : a substance added to a product (as to increase bulk, weight, viscosity, opacity, or strength) *b* : a composition used to fill the pores and grain esp. of a wood surface before painting or varnishing *c* : a piece used to cover or fill in a space between two parts of a structure *d* : tobacco used to form the core of a cigar *e* : material used to fill extra space in a column or page of a newspaper or magazine *f* : a pack of paper for a loose-leaf notebook *g* : a sound, word, or phrase (as "you know?") used to fill pauses in speaking

²filler \ˈfi-lər\ *n, pl* **fillers** *or* **filler** [Hung *fillér*] (1904) — see *forint* at MONEY table

¹fil-let \ˈfi-lət, *in sense 2b also* fi-ˈlā, ˈfi-(ˌ)lā\ *also* **fi-let** \fi-ˈlā, ˈfi-(ˌ)lā\ *n* [ME *filet*, fr. MF, dim. of *fil* thread — more at FILE] (14c) 1 : a ribbon or narrow strip of material used esp. as a headband 2 *a* : a thin narrow strip of material *b* : a piece or slice of boneless meat or fish; *esp* : the tenderloin of beef 3 *a* : a concave junction formed where two surfaces meet (as at an angle) (b) : a strip that gives a rounded appearance to such a junction; *also* : a strip to reinforce the corner where two surfaces meet 4 : a narrow flat architectural member: *a* : a flat molding separating others — see BASE illustration *b* : the space between two flutings in a shaft

²fil-let \ˈfi-lət, *in sense 2 also* fi-ˈlā, ˈfi-(ˌ)lā\ *vt* (1604) 1 : to bind, furnish, or adorn with or as if with a fillet 2 : to cut into fillets

fillet weld *n* (1926) : a weld of approximately triangular cross section used to join two pieces esp. perpendicularly

fill-in \ˈfil-ˌin\ *n* (1917) : someone or something that fills in

fill in *vt* (1840) 1 : to give necessary or recently acquired information to (I'll *fill* you *in*) 2 : to enrich (as a design) with detail ~ *vi* : to fill a vacancy usu. temporarily

fill-ing \ˈfi-liŋ\ *n* (14c) 1 : an act or instance of filling 2 : something used to fill a cavity, container, or depression 3 : something that completes: as *a* : the yarn interlacing the warp in a fabric; *also* : yarn for the shuttle *b* : a food mixture used to fill pastry or sandwiches

filling station *n* (1921) : SERVICE STATION

¹fil-lip \ˈfi-ləp\ *vt* [prob. of imit. origin] (15c) 1 *a* : to make a flipping motion with *b* : to strike or tap with a fillip ⟨~*ed* him on the nose⟩ 2 : to project quickly by or as if by a fillip ⟨~ crumbs off the table⟩ 3 : STIMULATE ⟨with this to ~ his spirits —Robert Westerby⟩

²fillip *n* (1519) 1 *a* : a blow or gesture made by the sudden forcible straightening of a finger curled up against the thumb *b* : a short sharp blow : SUPPER 2 : something tending to arouse or excite: as *a* : STIMULUS ⟨just the ~ my confidence needed⟩ ⟨lent a ~ of danger to the sport⟩ *b* : a trivial addition : EMBELLISHMENT ⟨showy ~s of language⟩ *c* : a significant and often unexpected development : WRINKLE ⟨plot twists and ~s⟩

fill out *vi* (1838) : to put on flesh

fill-up \ˈfil-ˌəp\ *n* (1853) : an action or instance of filling up something (as a gas tank)

fil-ly \ˈfi-lē\ *n, pl* **fillies** [ME *fyly*, fr. ON *fylja*; akin to OE *fola* foal] (15c) 1 : a young female horse usu. of less than four years 2 : a young woman : GIRL

film \ˈfilm, *Southern also* ˈfi(ə)m\ *n, often attrib* [ME *filme*, fr. OE *filmen*; akin to Gk *pelma* sole of the foot, OE *fell* skin — more at FELL] (bef. 12c) 1 *a* : a thin skin or membranous covering ; PELLICLE *b* : an abnormal growth on or in the eye 2 : a thin covering or coating ⟨a ~ of ice⟩ 3 *a* : an exceedingly thin layer ; LAMINA *b* (1) : a thin flexible transparent sheet (as of plastic) used esp. as a wrapping (2) : such a sheet of cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose coated with a radiation-sensitive emulsion for taking photographs 4 : MOTION PICTURE

²film *vt* (1602) 1 : to cover with or as if with a film 2 : to make a motion picture of or from ⟨~ a scene⟩ ~ *vi* 1 : to become covered or obscured with or as if with a film 2 : to make a motion picture — **film-able** \ˈfil-mə-bəl\ *adj*

film badge *n* (1945) : a small pack of sensitive photographic film worn as a badge for indicating exposure to radiation

film-dom \ˈfilm-dəm\ *n* (1914) : the motion-picture industry

film-go-er \ˈ-ˌgō(-ə)r\ *n* (1919) : one who frequently attends films

film-ic \ˈfil-mik\ *adj* (ca. 1930) : of, relating to, or resembling motion pictures — **film-i-cal-ly** \-mi-k(ə-)lē\ *adv*

film-land \ˈfilm-ˌland\ *n* (1913) : FILMDOM

film-mak-er \ˈfilm-ˌmā-kər\ *n* (1908) : one who makes motion pictures

film-mak-ing \-ˌmā-kiŋ\ *n* (1913) : the making of motion pictures

film noir \-ˈnwär\ *n* [F, lit., black film] (1958) : a type of crime film featuring cynical malevolent characters in a sleazy setting and an ominous atmosphere that is conveyed by shadowy photography and foreboding background music; *also* : a film of this type

film-og-ra-phy \fil-ˈmi-grə-fē\ *n, pl* **-phies** [*film* + *-ography* (as in *bibliography*)] (1962) : a list of motion pictures featuring the work of a prominent film figure or relating to a particular topic

film-set-ting \ˈfilm-ˌse-tiŋ\ *n* (1954) : PHOTOCOMPOSITION — **film-set** *adj* — **filmsetter** *vt* — **film-set-ter** *n*

film-strip \ˈfilm-ˌstrip\ *n* (1930) : a strip of film bearing a sequence of images for projection as still pictures

filmy \ˈfil-mē\ *adj* **film-i-er; -est** (1604) 1 : of, resembling, or composed of film : GAUZY ⟨~ draperies⟩ 2 : covered with a haze or film — **film-i-ly** \-mə-lē\ *adv* — **film-i-ness** \-mē-nəs\ *n*

filo *also* **fil-lo** *var of* PHYLLO

filo- — see FILE

fils \ˈfils\ *n, pl* **fils** [Ar] (1931) — see *dinar, dirham, rial* at MONEY table

¹fil-ter \ˈfil-tər\ *n* [ME *filtre*, fr. ML *filtrum* piece of felt used as a filter, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *filz* felt — more at FELT] (1563) 1 *a* : a porous article or mass (as of paper or sand) through which a gas or liquid is passed to separate out matter in suspension *b* : something that has the effect of a filter 2 : an apparatus containing a filter medium 3 *a* : a device or material for suppressing or minimizing waves or oscillations of certain frequencies (as of electricity, light, or sound) *b* : a transparent material (as colored glass) that absorbs light of certain wavelengths or colors selectively and is used for modifying light that reaches a sensitized photographic material —; called also *color filter*

²filter *vb* **fil-tered; fil-ter-ing** \-t(ə-)riŋ\ *vt* (1576) 1 : to subject to the action of a filter 2 : to remove by means of a filter ~ *vi* 1 : to pass or move through or as if through a filter 2 : to come or go in small units over a period of time ⟨people began ~*ing* in⟩

fil-ter-able *also* **fil-tra-ble** \ˈfil-(t)rə-bəl\ *adj* (1908) : capable of being filtered or of passing through a filter — **fil-ter-abil-i-ty** \ˌfil-t(ə-)rə-ˈbi-lə-tē\ *n*

filterable virus *n* (1911) : any of the infectious agents that pass through a filter of diatomite or unglazed porcelain with the filtrate and remain virulent and that include the viruses as presently understood and various other groups (as the mycoplasmas and rickettsias) which were orig. considered viruses before their cellular nature was established

filter bed *n* (ca. 1874) : a sand or gravel bed for filtering water or sewage

filter feeder *n* (1928) : an animal that obtains its food by filtering organic matter or minute organisms from a current of water that passes through some part of its system

filter paper *n* (ca. 1846) : porous unsized paper used esp. for filtering

\ə\ abut \ᵊ\ kitten, F table \ər\ further \a\ ash \ā\ ace \ä\ mop, mar \au\ out \ch\ chin \e\ bet \ē\ easy \g\ go \i\ hit \ī\ ice \j\ job \ŋ\ sing \ō\ go \ȯ\ law \ȯi\ boy \th\ thin \t͟h\ the \ü\ loot \u̇\ foot \y\ yet \zh\ vision \ˌ \ˈ \ˌ, ə, ē, ṇ, ᵊ, ˈ\ see Guide to Pronunciation

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